The Die Is Cast and Japan's 100,000,000 Will See It Through

Nippon Times

In a Long War Victory Favors the Spiritually Strong

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EIRE REJECTION OF U.S. REQUEST BARED BY HULL

Announces De Valera's Refusal To Close Up Reich and Nippon Diplomatic Bodies

DUBLIN TAKES PRECAUTIONS

Note Sent by Washington to Irish Prime Minister on February 21 Is Revealed

Special

LISBON, March 10.—Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, announced today that the De Valera Government of Ireland had refused to comply with the United States Government's request made on February 21 for the removal of Axis consular and diplomatic representatives "whose presence in Ireland must be regarded as constituting a danger to the lives of American soldiers and to the success of the anti-Axis military operations," a Washington dispatch disclosed.

Hull said that the De Valera Government had replied that "it is impossible for the Government to comply with the American request."

President Roosevelt, it is also reported, was evasive on this matter at his press conference and referred the correspondents to the State Department.

Will Ignore Request

Special

LISBON, March 10.—Informed sources predicted that Ireland will not accede to the request of the United States Government for the closing up of the German Legation and the Japanese Consulate in Dublin as a means to halt the alleged Axis espionage on anti-Axis troops and shipping, an Associated Press dispatch from London disclosed.

These sources said that the De Valera Government could be expected to reiterate its previous policy which stresses that as long as Ireland remains neutral and maintains diplomatic relations with Germany and Japan, the Axis offices in Dublin must remain open.

Meanwhile, it was reported from Belfast that Ireland might accede to the United States request if the United States and Britain close their diplomatic offices in Dublin.

Eire Takes Precautions

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 10.—A Daily Telegraph dispatch datelined "at an Irish port" today said that all leaves were stopped in the Eire army and certain other military precautions also taken. The action was believed taken in connection with the Irish Government's refusal to the request of the United States Government to close the German and Japanese diplomatic offices in Dublin and the expectance of further pressure from the United States as well as British Governments.

U.S. Note Published

Domei

LISBON, March 10.—Demand that the Eire Government should make arrangements for the withdrawal of the German and Japanese representatives from Eire was contained in the note transmitted to Prime Minister Eamon de Valera by the United States Minister to Dublin on February 21, according to the gist of the American note which has become available here.

The note, in substance, said:

"In your speech of December 14, 1941 at Cork you expressed a particularly friendly feeling toward the people of America in connection with the entry of the United States into war and said: 'There will be no change in the policy of the Eire Government toward the United States and its intention is to remain a friendly neutral to the end.' Despite this professed desire of the Eire Government, it has increasingly become clear that the neutrality of your country is working in favor of the Axis nations.

"At present there is no definite border line between North Ireland and Eire, while there are important bases of the United States Army in the northern part of the isle. Thus the Germans are obtaining vital information from both England and North Ireland and are transmitting it by various means to Germany. They are enjoying almost infinite opportunities for so doing.

"We have not the slightest doubt that the Eire Government is enforcing its policy of neutrality in all good faith but the diplomatic repres-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

Diplomats' Luncheon

Members of the diplomatic corps in the capital were the guests of the Foreign Minister and Mrs. Shigemitsu at a luncheon party held at the Foreign Minister's official residence on Saturday. Photo shows (left to right) Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, Soviet Ambassador Yakov Malik, Swedish Minister Widar Bagge and Swiss Minister Camille Gorge.

SHIGEMITSU INVITES FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

Soviet, Neutral Envoys and Their Wives Are Guests at Luncheon Party

Following up the luncheon held on March 4 in honor of the diplomatic representatives of the Axis and East Asiatic countries, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and Mrs. Shigemitsu were host and hostess to the Ambassadors and Ministers representing the other countries here and their wives at a luncheon party held at the Foreign Minister's official residence at 12:30 p.m. Saturday.

Present at the function were Soviet Ambassador Yakov Malik and Mrs. Malik; Swedish Minister Widar Bagge and Mrs. Bagge; Afghanistan Minister Zul Facar Khan and Mrs. Khan; Swiss Minister Camille Gorge and Mrs. Gorge, Portuguese Minister Dr. Luiz Esteves Fernandes and Mrs. Fernandes and Turkish Charge d'Affaires Haydar Gork and Mrs. Gork.

Representing Japan were, besides the host and hostess, Shigeru Kuriyama, former Ambassador to Belgium, and Mrs. Kuriyama; Masaaki Hotta, former Ambassador to Italy, and Mrs. Hotta; Prince Iyemasa Tokugawa and Princess Tokugawa; Foreign Vice-Minister Shunichi Matsumoto and Mrs. Matsumoto and other Foreign Office officials.

The function was brought to a close at 3:30 p.m.

FARRELL ASSUMES PRESIDENCY CHAIR

Succeeds Ramirez As Head of Argentina

Special

LISBON, March 10.—Brigadier-General Edelmiro Farrell has formally assumed the presidency of Argentina today as successor to General Pedro Ramirez according to an announcement made by his executive secretary Colonel Gregorio Tauber, a dispatch from Buenos Aires disclosed.

It is recalled that there had been various reports from Buenos Aires and Montevideo that Ramirez delegated his power to Farrell last month on account of poor health and also that Ramirez resigned at the point of the gun by military group which staged the coup d' etat.

Thai Forces Repel Enemy

Domei

BANGKOK, March 10.—Thai Reconnaissance Units in the Shan States clashed with the anti-Axis forces on four occasions during the month of January and twice during February since the beginning of this year, compelling the enemy to retreat with heavy losses from all these encounters, the High Command of the Thai Royal Army revealed this afternoon.

ANGLO-U.S. RELATION SAID DETERIORATING

Plain Talk Essential to Air Grievances, Says American Columnist Childs

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 11.—Things have come to such a pass between America and Britain that a diplomatic meeting between the two Powers to straighten out the tangle is absolutely essential, according to the Daily Express correspondent in Washington.

The journalist said that the U.S. columnist, Marquis W. Childs, bluntly declared that plainer talk is needed between Britain and America and that relations with the British are "deteriorating" because of suppressed grudges. Why, he asks, has the British campaign in Burma been held up? Childs says, "The American commanders in the East Asiatic war theater are said to be bitterly disappointed in Mountbatten."

What about the bitter tales of British intrigue in the Middle East and stories of the British effort to build up an African empire to the exclusion of American economic interests? asks Childs, with equal insistence concerning the British grudges against America.

Childs goes on to say, "What of the complaints in England about the American troops, particularly in relation to the difference in pay?" "What about the British resentment at the fact that no important diplomatic American figure has been to London since 1940?" "Cannot some of these grievances be aired?" Childs inquires.

Foe Leaders' Feud Admitted

Special

LISBON, March 10.—Sharp differences between Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, supreme commander of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia and Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, commander of the United States army forces in India, Burma and China, were admitted by the American magazine, New Republic, in an editorial entitled "Far Eastern Muddle," according to a dispatch received here.

The editorial declared, "It is no longer a secret that Stilwell has been severely critical of Mountbatten's policies. Stilwell and Chungking want a large-scale attack on Burma at the earliest possible moment with the idea of opening the Burma Road. The British in general have favored only a limited offensive against Burma." The editorial said that some Americans believed that the British were subordinating the war to the aim of reconstructing the British colonial empire.

The New Republic said that at the Cairo parley, American President Franklin Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill told Chiang Kai-shek that the Burma Road could not be reopened until Chungking came to an understanding with the Chinese Com-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 6)

IGUCHI EXHORTS NATION TO BEAT U.S. AND BRITAIN

Spokesman Avers Enemy's Inordinate Designs of World Conquest Must Be Crushed

FEAR IN FOE CAMP GROWING

The Present Is Stressed as the Time for Japanese to Rise To Bring War to Victory

Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, in a radio address delivered at 7 p.m. on Saturday, exhorted the entire nation to concentrate their total strength to crush the enemy's inordinate ambition for world conquest.

Reviewing the recent war and political situation of the world, Mr. Iguchi drew a distinctive line between the unjust war aims and policies of the Anglo-Saxon Powers and the righteous cause for which Japan and other Axis countries are fighting.

"It is now high time for the Japanese people, whether on the fighting front or on the home front, to rise in righteous wrath against the foe's aggression and conquest and exert their total efforts for the successful prosecution of the present war for justice and humanity," Mr. Iguchi, said.

Spokesman Iguchi's speech, in gist, follows:

"Recent indications show that the Americans who have gained a foothold on the Marshall Islands, are frantically trying to advance their air bases ever westward. The war is now marked by the succession of death struggles. The frenzied offensives of the American forces can be ascribed to the fear of the enemy of internal friction and troubles within his own camp which are ever aggravating as the war drags on.

Offensive Fails

"The much-propagandized offensive in Europe has failed to progress as smoothly as the Anglo-Americans hopefully anticipated. The enemy's offensive in Italy, for example, has turned out as a laughing stock of the world to be derided as a 'snail's war.' The landing at Anzio which was effected to strike the rear of the German forces has fallen short of the enemy's expectation as the Germans concentrated their artillery corps with remarkable rapidity. Not only did the superb German strategy thus retard the anti-Axis march toward Rome but also completely isolate the Nettuno bridgehead where the Anglo-American forces were dealt enormous losses. The war developments in that sector show how difficult the proposed formation of a second front will be.

"Meanwhile, the bombing of London by the Luftwaffe which was started the early part of January this year increased in severity with the advent of February, its scale being comparable to the devastating air raids conducted in September of 1940. Moreover, the advancement in the effectiveness of bombs and in aerial strategy has made the damage to the British capital still more serious. This fact attests to the revival of the Luftwaffe and, at the same time, rendered the expected formation of a second front still more difficult.

Americans Pessimistic

"In reviewing the situation in East Asia, we notice a markedly increased importance the United States has come to attach to Chungking as a prospective base for attacking

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 1)

NIPPON FORCES MAKE ADVANCE IN CHIN SECTOR

Cross Arakan Range in Cooperation With Azad Hind Men And Occupy Kwadar

ENEMY GUNS ARE SILENCED

British Face Miserable Defeat In New Japanese Offensive in Northern Burma

By K. NAKAJIMA, S. KUMAGAI and D. NAMBU

Of the Army Press Corps

ON THE BURMA FRONT, March 10.—Japanese Forces and Indian National Army troops, which had been set for action in the Chin Hill sector, at 7:30 p.m. on March X, launched an attack against the British-Indian forces concentrated at Tidim. Taking advantage of the moonlight, our forces advanced on the foe and have succeeded in crossing the Arakan Mountain Range.

The Iriye, Abe and Mitsuyasu Units, together with the troopers of the Indian National Army, have occupied Kwadarr, west of Alben. The Tokushige and Ogawa Units, in cooperation with their Indian comrades, have succeeded in making a bloodless capture of the 556-meter Height, three kilometers west of Hsipawfaung, and are now advancing without a letup.

Meanwhile, fierce fighting is now in progress near Fort White and the roar of heavy and incessant artillery fire is echoing throughout the Chin Hill sector.

As the enemy forces at Tidim were in the process of changing over with the rear forces when our attack was commenced, they were thrown into utter confusion.

Enemy Arms Silenced

By K. NAKAJIMA

Of the Army Press Corps

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL INDO-BURMA BORDER AREA, March 10.—Thrown into confusion by the surprise attacks of the Japanese Units, the British-Indian forces active in the Chin Hill sector, opened a blind barrage of gunfire from their positions in front of Fort White. However, the enemy guns were silenced when our artillery units returned fierce fire. During the engagement, the enemy ammunition dump exploded and is still burning. The enemy's trucks were also hit by our shells.

The Iriye, Nakatani and Suyeki Units are making good progress in their operations, with the Suyeki and Iriye Units, which had made a big advance on March 9, continuing their drive forward. Meanwhile, the Ogawa and Okamoto Units have reached XX line and are still advancing.

Offensive in Progress

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, March 10.—Imperial Japanese Army authorities in Burma, today, revealed that a new offensive is now in progress against the enemy in the Chin Hill sector, situated in front of Fort White, in their statement regarding the recent developments of the war situation in the Indo-Burma border area. The announcement follows:

"The enemy has been circulating a propaganda report to the effect that its forces had entered Maungdaw in the Akyab sector, from which

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

Germans Well Fed and Morale Unbroken, Assert Recently Released U.S. Internees

Special

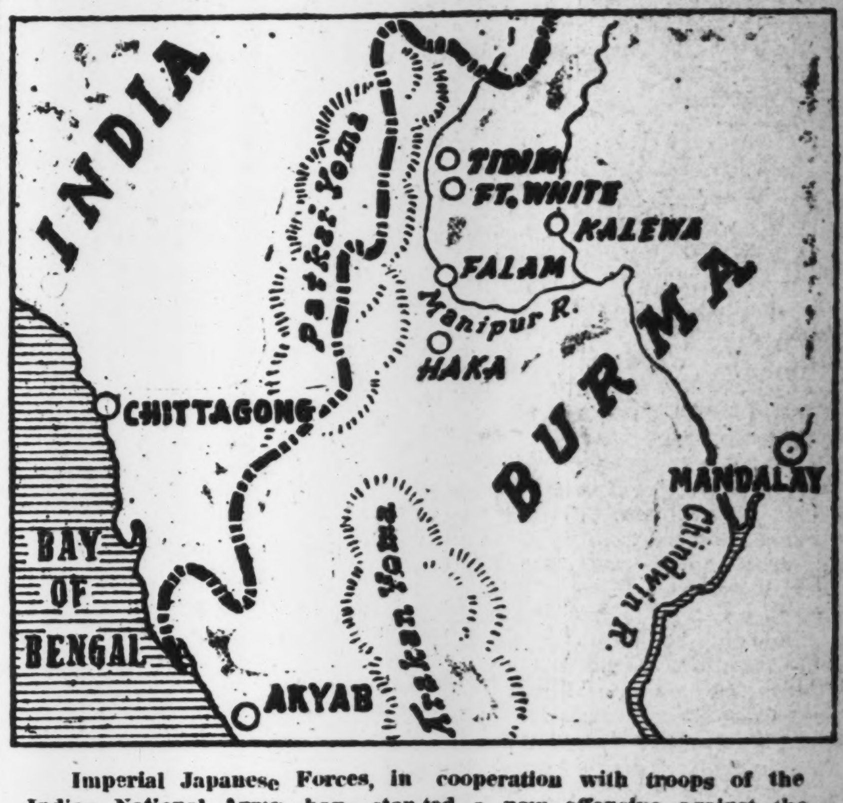
LISBON, March 10.—Germany is sufficiently well fed, still has an enormous industrial potential and her morale is unbroken. This is the "well balanced impression" of the views of the American citizens who arrived in Lisbon recently from internment in Germany, according to the London Times correspondent here.

The correspondent said, "According to some of these travellers, the industrial output is in fact increasing—for instance, Speer is said to have produced in 1943, 12 times the number of tanks, arms and ammunition as in 1941, while, due to the extreme forms of rationalization, the output of steel, copper and aluminum also increased in spite of the decrease in man hours. An outstanding case is that of locomotives. The former 119 types, when reduced to 13, enabled Speer to treble the output with two-thirds of the former labor and material for each locomotive."

The correspondent said that various arrivals also pointed out that in spite of heavy damage, many industries were functioning uninterruptedly in the bombed zones. The correspondent said that "to imagine for a moment that Germany is starving, reports agree, is nonsense."

On the question of morale, the arrivals generally agreed that that of the army was still high and some went even so far as to assert that civilian morale had actually been raised by the enemy bombings.

Scene of New Offensive



Imperial Japanese Forces, in cooperation with troops of the Indian National Army, have started a new offensive against the enemy concentrated at Tidim in the Chin Hills sector and, rapidly advancing, have occupied Kwadar and a height three kilometers west of Hsipawfaung. Shown in the map is the scene of the severe fighting that is going on at the moment.

COSTLY AIR ATTACKS CRITICIZED BY YANKS

Ask Roosevelt Why American Bombers Are Still Raiding 'Destroyed' Berlin

Special

LISBON, March 10.—The heavy losses suffered by American bomber formations in their daylight air raids on Berlin on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday this week are being criticized in the United States, according to dispatches received here.

A Washington report said that at President Franklin Roosevelt's press conference today one correspondent declared that the public was under the impression that Berlin had been completely destroyed and that they wanted to know why "the Allies continued to bomb it."

Roosevelt pointed out that the fact that the bombing is being continued shows that "there is reason to do so and that the decision had been arrived at by the British and American commands who were well satisfied with the results."

The correspondent had previously asked Roosevelt how complete the bombing of Berlin was and Roosevelt had replied by asking "how anyone could tell?" Asked whether the continuation of the bombing was for the purpose of engaging the German air force, Roosevelt said that he did not know.

Explodes Foe's Dream

Special

LISBON, March 9.—Contrary to the propaganda elements which suggest that air power alone or almost alone can smash Germany, the Newsweek suggests that the most recent reports regarding the situation in Hamburg must be disappointing for the over-sanguine officials, according to a report from New York.

The Newsweek said that after the heavy bombings on Hamburg in August the anti-Axis believed that they had removed the city as a military factor, but that it had become known that within six weeks after the last bombing, reconstructions have been so rapid that Hamburg has been able to handle 70 per cent of its normal shipping tonnage. It added that at present 39 out of Hamburg's 89 cinemas have been reopened.

Hopkins at Mayo Clinic

Special

LISBON, March 10.—Harry Hopkins, adviser to President Roosevelt, is at the Mayo Clinic for a physical checkup following a long winter illness, it is reported from Minnesota. The White House adviser was confined to the Naval Hospital in Washington for several weeks after being stricken with influenza, and later spent some time at Miami Beach, Florida, in an attempt to regain his health.

Irvin Cobb Dies

Special

LISBON, March 10.—Irvin S. Cobb, 68, famous American author, died at his home in New York this morning after a long illness, it is reported from New York.

AIR BATTLES RAGING OVER PACIFIC ISLES

Japanese Units Repulse All Foe Planes Raiding Buin and Marshall Group

Domei

RABAUL, March 11.—Japanese Forces shot down one of the five enemy fighters and three B-24's that attacked Buin on Bougainville Island several times during the day on March 9. No damages was suffered by our Forces.

Kekua Raiders Repelled

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC, March 11.—Japanese Forces gave battle to and repulsed two large enemy planes that attacked Kekua in western New Guinea at dawn on March 8 and also five other large raiders that attacked Saumlakki in the Tanimbar Islands. The Japanese side suffered no loss.

Two B-24's Downed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, March 11.—Japanese Forces shot down two of the ten B-24's that attacked Jaluit Island of the Marshall Group on the forenoon of March 8. Our damage was slight.

Our Forces also shot down one of the 11 enemy Republic planes that raided the same island on the afternoon of the following day, repulsing the rest. No damage was suffered in this raid. Japanese Garrisons on Taroa Island of the Maloelap atoll gave battle to and repulsed four medium-sized hostile aircraft that attacked the island on the afternoon of the same day. No damage was done to Japanese positions.

LIQUOR IMPORTS STOPPED BY U.S.

Special

LISBON, March 10.—A severe kink in the last unhampered source of drinking liquor for the American public was made when Washington placed a ban on imports of liquor from countries to the south, a Washington report disclosed.

The new prohibition on import of rum, gin, cordials and whiskies distilled from cane is expected to slash imports from Cuba, for instance, by more than 50 per cent.

The report added that fearing the resumption of rum running in the Caribbean, the War Production Board has notified the coast guard to be prepared to help with the enforcement of the law.

The W.P.B. gave no figures on the actual curtailment to be effective by its order which controls import from Mexico, Cuba and other countries and limits both production and import of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other United States territories and possessions.

It was explained that the recent action was designed to encourage Latin-American countries to devote their molasses to production of industrial alcohol needed in war rather than for beverage.

HEAVY BLOWS DEALT ENEMY NEAR MADANG

Imperial Headquarters Reveals 4,000 Casualties Inflicted Foe in 3 Months to Date

381 AIRCRAFT BLASTED

Japanese Forces on New Guinea Complete Concentration and Are Adjusting Positions

Imperial Japanese Forces on New Guinea Island which had been concentrated in the sector northwest of Kalasa from Finschhafen at the end of last year completed their concentration in the vicinity of Madang in the early part of this month without receiving any pursuit by the enemy and are now adjusting their positions, it was revealed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4:30 p.m. on Saturday.

The Units of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the area south of Madang and in the vicinity of Cape Gumbi are delivering a heavy blow to the enemy after frustrating the assaults of a powerful enemy force while they accomplished their task of facilitating the operation of their comrade withdrawal units, the communique revealed.

It was also disclosed in the same communique that the losses dealt to the enemy in the Madang and Cape Gumbi areas since the early part of January up to the present were about 4,000 casualties including about 1,800 bodies abandoned, 381 enemy aircraft shot down or damaged, 12 enemy torpedo boats sunk or damaged. In the same period the loss on the Japanese side was about 950 killed or died from illness, and 88 airplanes.

On February 29, a powerful enemy unit landed on Los Negros Island in the Admiralty Group and has been increasing its strength, the same communique said.

The Japanese Units and the Air Units on that island intercepted the enemy and are engaging him in fierce fighting daily, the communique further disclosed.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE

4:30 p.m. March 11

"1. The war situation on New Guinea Island since last reported is as follows:

"(A) Imperial Japanese Units which had been massed in the sector northwest of Kalasa from the vicinity of Finschhafen at the end of last year completed their concentration in the vicinity of Madang in the early part of March via points south of Cape Gumbi without receiving any chase of the enemy. They are now adjusting their positions.

"(B) Our Units in the vicinity of Cape Gumbi and in the sector south of Madang frustrated the assaults of a powerful enemy and accomplished their task of accommodating our withdrawal units while they are inflicting heavy damage on the enemy.

"(C) The war results in the said area since the early part of January up to the present are as follows:

"Losses dealt to the enemy:

Personnel	About 4,000 (of which bodies abandoned were about 1,800)
Airplanes shot down or damaged	381
Torpedo boats sunk or damaged	12

"Loss on our side:

Killed or died from illness about	950
Airplanes	88

"2. A powerful enemy force landed on Los Negros Island in the Admiralty Group on February 29 and is gradually increasing its troops. Intercepting them, our Units and Air Units are daily engaging in a furious battle."

Situation Becomes Serious

The war situation in the New Guinea Island area became serious particularly since the landing of about one division of the American-Australian army on Cape Gumbi early on the morning of January 2.

In concert with the landings on Cape Merkus and Cape Gloucester on New Britain Island at the end of last year, the enemy had subdued

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

Press Comments

Saturday, March 11

TREND OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

TOKYO SHIMBUN—A point deserving of note in a survey of intertional situations attending the United States is that she is suffering defeat after defeat in her diplomatic offensives upon other anti-Axis nations and neutrals. Ever since the outbreak of the European War, the United States has been making frantic efforts to a favorable development of her military operations by sheer force of material resources, and at the same time she has sought to increase the membership of the anti-Axis group and to strengthen its unity.

In order to utilize them for the prosecution of the war, she has ruthlessly exploited her economic strength in the footholds already secured before the war and exercised an unscrupulous imperialistic diplomacy. Thus, the present anti-Axis camp may be considered as showing the trail of the foreign policy of the United States animated by inordinate predatory instincts. By coercing Argentina at last to sever relations with the Axis nations, the United States has, at least outwardly, completed her subjugation of Central and South America. In Europe, she has made of Britain a puppet, and now is working for the penetration of her influence in the neutral Iberian nations and Finland. In West Asia, she has already been working to extend her influence with Iran as base.

With her war production, boosted to top speed in 1942 and 1943, striking the ceiling with impassable bottlenecks, however, reactions to her aggressive diplomacy, with a background of extravagant expenditure have taken on a more and more serious aspect. The latest developments in South America demonstrate the failure of American diplomacy to secure complete control of the America's. Encouraged by recent tendencies in Argentina, which is one of the most powerful of the South American nations, there is an undercurrent of anti-United States sentiment rising to resist the aggressions of Washington. This is growing the more alarming as there is inherent contradictions in the diplomatic policy of the United States herself.

At one time the greatest oil-producting country in the world, the United States is now hard to put to it to find the means of replenishing the fast dwindling stores of oil with which to carry on the war. Thus, with Britain and other anti-Axis nations she holds an oil conference to discuss various plans. With serious effects felt on the American home front from the too-levish use of her material resources, she is now being compelled to turn from a diplomacy of "bounty," as indicated in the Lend-Lease Act, to a diplomacy of relentless exploitation. The United States State Department declared in regard to the Argentine issue that the supreme mission of American diplomacy was to carry on the war. Since it is clear what her war aims are, we can fairly well forecast what her diplomatic actions will be in order to cope with the gnawing terror of the rapidly drying-up oil and other resources.

Iguchi Exhorts Nation to Beat U.S. and Britain

(Continued From Page 1)

Japan. This fact is manifest in the American newspapers. However, some of the American commentators, notably Hanson Baldwin and David Lawrence, are pessimistic regarding the fighting capacity of Chungking. Such differences in American public opinion attest to the opportunist conception which features America's policies and diplomacy.

"That Chungking is still clinging to such an opportunistic 'ally' is a matter for regret because it is nothing but a suicidal action for China which obstructs the revival of East Asia and reflects on China's own independence.

"Lin Yu-tang, famous Chinese philosopher-commentator, in his book, 'Between, Tears and Laughter,' bitterly flays the Anglo-American concept of war. Lin's assertions well reflect the Asiatic viewpoints. It can be interpreted that Chungking had Lin openly make his strong statements with a view to having America and Britain realize that the Chungking regime is not blindly following them.

"With regard to political conditions within America, events seem to have begun to crowd upon one another of late, centering round questions like that of increasing the taxes by $10,500,000,000. There is no harmony between the war front and the people behind the guns. There is no concealing the fact that there is growing discontent and dissatisfaction among the officers and men at the front.

"It is in the nature of things that America should have very recently begun to give signs of impatience. As the impatience and anxiety of America increases it will be in the course of nature for its ambition of dominating the world to reveal itself in its naked form. The fact of the matter is that the more intent it becomes on the satisfaction of its insatiable greed the plainer the true character of its motive becomes to the eye. America and Britain have recently taken up the question of treatment of war prisoners in our country, and concocting facts for which there is no foundation, are disseminating mendacious propaganda based on these fabricated facts. The reason for this act is that they want to conceal their own brutal nature from the world and to stimulate the hostile feeling of their peoples and induce them to make a resolution to make sacrifices in meeting the situation where there are mounting losses of man-power in the Pacific war.

Enemy's Intentions

"In short, the intention of the enemies, America and Britain, if we speak of it plainly, is to block completely the way of the subsistence and development of the Japanese race and sweep our country from the surface of the earth.

"The present is truly the time for us to rise in the face of the enemy's general counter-offensive, smash his plans resolutely, and destroy the ambitions of the haughty and outrageous enemy. It is time for the Japanese race, the officers and men at the front and the people behind the guns working as one man, to forge ahead for the purpose of bringing this sacred war of justice to a conclusively victorious end."

Eire Rejection Of U.S. Request Bared by Hull

(Continued From Page 1)

entatives of both Germany and Japan are still residing in Dublin and are enjoying diplomatic privileges.

"You are aware, from reports through ordinary channels, that the anti-Axis forces are preparing military operations in England and in North Ireland and it is absolutely necessary that the nature and tendencies of these military operations should not leak out to the German Government.

"Accordingly, the United States Government must demand that the Eire Government should take steps to facilitate the withdrawal of the German and Japanese representatives from Eire. The United States Government would be liable to the charge of lacking in frankness if it did not state its hope that such steps would take the form of severing diplomatic relations with the Reich and Japan. In the present state of affairs, time is a vital factor, so that we hope you will give us a reply at the earliest possible opportunity."

Nippon Forces Make Advance In Chin Sector

(Continued From Page 1)

the Japanese Forces had strategically withdrawn. On opening their offensive in the above-mentioned area, the Japanese Ground and Air Units, in cooperation with the Indian National Army, encircled and smashed the main force of the enemy—the 7th Division of the British Indian Army.

"Following that operation, our units brought heavy pressure to bear on the enemy's 5th Division and succeeded in smashing it at all points. As a result, the enemy forces, which had entered the Kaladan Valley, were thoroughly beaten and forced far back. In this manner, the enemy attempt to counter-attack Burma was completely frustrated.

"In the Fukawng sector, the Chungking forces suffered heavy losses when our crack units moved out against them. In the Nu River area, the Chungking troops have recently been showing signs of activity, but our forces in that sector have established iron defenses and are in full readiness to meet any enemy counter-attack.

"In the Kengin area, west of Kalewa, enemy planes and artillery have been active of late. The Burmese forces stationed in the lower Chindwin River sector have been scoring good results in shooting down enemy raiders, thus revealing the firm fighting spirit of the Burmese soldiers in defense of their country.

"Meanwhile, the Japanese Forces have started an offensive against the enemy troops in the Chin Hill sector, situated in front of Fort White.

"Judging from the progress of the operations, it is obvious that the foe is now facing the prospect of another miserable defeat similar to the one they had suffered at Sinzeiwwa."

Battle Zone Extends

By S. HASHIMOTO

Of the Army Press Corps

THE FOREMOST BURMA FRONT.—As the result of the development of the forestalling and annihilative operation of our crack units against the British-Indian army since X X day, the battle has now extended to the Chin Hills in the central Indo-Burma border area.

Now, the frontal fighting extending from Fukawng to Arakan is developing as long as over 1,000 kilometers.

Following the annihilation of the Seventh Division of the British-Indian army in the Sinzeiwwa basin, east of the Mayu Range, the West African troops in Kaladan and the Fifth Division of the British-Indian army in Maungdaw started their futive movements.

With their morale high, the Japanese Units are continuing their wiping out battle against the West African troops, cutting off the retreating enemy in the Kaladan valley.

On the other hand, the "Tiger Units" selected from the Matsukidaira and Tsujimoto Units routed the Fifth Division, comprising the Yorkshire British regiment, after launching vigorous attack on the enemy swarms on March 6.

The various units of the Japanese Forces also commenced an offensive against the enemy, on the line of Fort White and Hakafuaram, taking advantage of the moonlight on X day, and are ceaselessly combining their furious attack.

TURK PRESS FLAYS DEMAND BY BRITAIN

Asserts Turkish Interests Alone Determine Nation's Foreign Policy

Special

LISBON, March 9.—Following energetic criticism of Britain's aggressive policy, expressed during the past few days, the sober opinion of competent quarters is now being reflected by the Turkish press, according to a Transocean correspondent.

Yaltshin in the Tanin, for instance, points out that neither Turkish nor British official quarters, thus far, have defined their attitude toward the latest comments in the papers. This appears to indicate that the trouble was purely journalistic and that it does not reflect the actual relations existing between the two nations, the correspondent observes.

On the other hand, some of the Turkish papers continue to insist on the fundamental rejection of the British demand for Turkish participation in the war. Turkey has not been attacked nor has she any intention of expanding her territory, declares the Vatan and no people will fight unless attacked. Nothwithstanding the pact with Britain, the paper emphasizes, Turkish interests alone determine Turkish foreign policy.

The papers are also devoting some space to the general military situation. The semi-official Ulus opines that the question of the "second front" is becoming increasingly urgent for the anti-Axis since the Anglo-American air force has not been able to bring Germany to her knees and the Soviet Union, moreover, cannot be expected to keep silent on this question very much longer.

The Tasviri Efkiar emphasized the strength of the German position in Europe. The anti-Axis air attacks, it notes, have had no decisive effect on Germany's war machine. On the contrary, the attackers have been paying dearly for their attempts.

Meanwhile, the Tass report from Cairo regarding the dispatch of a Soviet military mission to the Tito regime has also attracted much attention. The Soviets definitely intend to settle down in the Balkans, was the comment of the Tasviri.

LIMA HIT BY EARTHQUAKE

Special

LISBON, March 10.—A heavy earthquake struck Lima and the area surrounding Peru's capital at 4 a.m. today, according to Lima reports reaching here.

The first reports did not indicate the extent of the damage and the casualties suffered but it was feared that the damage was heavy. The Lima area has frequently been subjected to quakes in the past.

Aided in Captives' Escape

Special

LISBON, March 10.—Eight additional America soldiers have been implicated in being involved with the recent escape of two German prisoners from detention at Camp Hale, Colorado, United States Army authorities reported according to a Washington dispatch.

In addition, it was announced that five men at Camp Hale have been disciplined for exchanging notes with the Reich prisoners.

Japanese Smash African Units in Arakan Being Used as Shields by Crafty British

By K. MURAKAWA

Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT, March 10.—The West African troops under the command of the British which recently made their debut on the Arakan front, were put to rout by the Japanese Forces. Due to the superior Japanese strategy, they were entrapped in the vicinity of the Kolandan River in the Arakans and paid a heavy toll in human lives.

The British 7th division which was utterly disheartened by its ignominious failure in the recent campaign, schemed to retrieve its loss by attacking the Japanese Forces from the rear. For this purpose the West African troops comprising aboriginal tribesmen from Sierra Leone, Gambia, and Uganda, were trained for some time in jungle warfare. Around February 2 these African troops, armed with British weapons, began to march southward along the Kolandan River.

When the British 7th division was effectively surrounded, the African troops marched toward Mychoung on the eastern bank of the Kolandan River. In the meantime, the Japanese Forces, in anticipation of this enemy maneuver, patiently waited for an opportune time to launch a major offensive.

When the time was ripe, the Kobayashi and Matsuo Units made a detour to the eastern side of the Arakan Range and immediately cut off the retreat of the African troops and subjected the latter to withering fire

With the sinister design of pushing their drive forward at the expense of the African troops, the British paid an exaggerated tribute to the Africans, lauding their march into the Arakan area. However, it is now an undeniable fact that the West African troops have been completely defeated with the remnants taking hasty flight. The West African troops who were, once before, betrayed by the British at the time of the last World War, were again cruelly utilized by the latter and made to play the role of a shield for the British forces.

No matter how well the African troops may be trained in jungle warfare, they are no match for the intrepid Japanese Forces. It is apparent that any further drive of African forces will only end in disaster and miserable defeat.

With the British 7th division crushed and the West African troops annihilated, the remaining British 5th division is now being relentlessly attacked by fearless Japanese warriors.

Heavy Blows Dealt Enemy Near Madang

(Continued From Page 1)

the Dampier Strait and continued a stubborn westward advance along the northern coast of New Guinea Island. At that time, the units of the Imperial Japanese Forces, which were engaging in a furious fighting in the area north of Finschhafen, frustrated the persistent chase of the enemy and concentrated in the northwestern sector of Kalasa, 56 kilometers northwest of Finschhafen, where they had been adjusting their position.

In this period, the Japanese Forces inflicted the heavy loss of 16,000 men on the enemy while the loss on their side was 3,000 men.

Meanwhile, the enemy troops had increased their strength in the Finschhafen area, directing their assault on Madang. Crossing through the defending position of our Units, the enemy with its surface task force landed on Cape Gumbi.

Furthermore, the enemy took a position to close in on Madang after advancing along the Motto River in the southern part of Biriau and attempted to cut off the rear of the Japanese Units.

Traversing the Stanley Range, on the other hand, the enemy troops closed in on a point 50 kilometers south of Madang and took their advance toward the sea coast.

Checking the advance of the enemy force landed on Cape Gumbi, the Japanese Units in the foregoing area intercepted the foe troops in the vicinity of Mt. Kankirei, south of Madang, and in violent fighting in the thick jungles inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

Without receiving enemy pursuit, the Japanese Units in the Kakasa area completed their concentration in and around Madang by way of the southern portion of Cape Gumbi in the early part of March. They are now adjusting their position.

A successful withdrawal of the Japanese Units in this area was largely due to the valiant diversional attacks launched by their comrade units in the vicinity of Mt. Kankirei as well as those along the Motto River.

Netaji Bose Donates Huge Monetary Gift To Thai Government

Domei

BANGKOK, March 10.—Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, donated 100,000 bahts to the Thai Government in appreciation of the assistance being extended by the Government and people of Thailand for the cause of Indian independence. The sum was made through the Bangkok Chapter of the Indian Independence League.

SOVIET'S GROWING POWER BEING FEARED BY BRITAIN

Baldwin Says Competition for Spheres of Influence in Europe Is Intensifying

Special

LISBON, March 9.—Declaring that Britain is showing growing fear of the Soviet Union's increasing influence, Hanson Baldwin, military commentator of the New York Times, in his article, "Russia versus Britain," points out that the European political scene is being dominated by the intensifying competition for spheres of influence by Britain and the Soviet Union, according to a New York dispatch.

Baldwin asserts that unlike two years ago when Britain was considered a "bridge between the United States and the Soviet Union," the situation today has been reversed with America being the bridge between Britain and the Soviet Union. He adds, "But it is clearly a very dangerous setup."

Continuing, Baldwin points out that as a natural consequence of the change in the situation, Britain is seemingly seeking ways and means to counter-balance the increasing power of the Soviet Union and, thus, Britain's foreign policy has undergone some changes.

In conclusion, Baldwin criticizes the U.S. Government for having remained passive within the political field where the great and powerful Soviet Union is now so active.

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BADOGLIO SATISFIED BY U.S. EXPLANATION

Roosevelt Says Press Missed Key Words of Statement Regarding Italian Fleet

Special

ZURICH, March 10.—An anti-Axis dispatch from Naples said that the Badoglio Government had announced that it had received assurance from the United States that a transfer of ownership of the Italian fleet was not involved in President Franklin Roosevelt's recent disclosure that Italy's warships were to be divided among the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States.

The announcement said, "All that has been under discussion is the assignment of the ships for operative employment in various theaters of war so that they would be more usefully employed in the prosecution of the fight against Germany."

Another dispatch said that Pietro Badoglio had expressed gratification at Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement made yesterday in the House of Commons which said that no change was contemplated in the arrangements with the Italian naval authorities under which Italian ships and crews participate in "the common struggle against the enemy in the theaters of war where they now operate." The dispatch said that the Badoglio Government regarded the incident in connection with its protest to Roosevelt's announcement as "closed."

Meanwhile, a Washington dispatch said that Roosevelt at his press conference today denied that there was any controversy between him and Churchill on the question concerning the disposition of the capitulated Italian fleet. Roosevelt said that many correspondents had omitted the key words of his statement. . . "or its equivalent". . . referring to the division with the Soviet Union.

A dispatch from Lisbon, in the meantime, quoting reliable sources, said that the anti-Axis Mediterranean committee had requested the de Gaullist rebel French regime to lease a harbor to the Soviet Union for use of the transferred Italian warships manned by Soviet crews.

Anglo-U.S. Relation Said Deteriorating

(Continued From Page 1)

munists. Pointing out that some American observers who recently returned from China believed that "the Sino-Communists, despite their limited resources, are at present doing more against the Japanese than Chungking," the editorial concluded that "this is the unhappy situation and American policy regrettably is making it worse."

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Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 10

Submarine destroyers in the Black Sea destroyed a Soviet submarine.

In the region southwest of Krivoi Rog, strong enemy pressure continues. In powerful counter-attacks the Soviets were repulsed at several points in the course of which strong enemy fighting groups were annihilated or scattered.

In the sectors west of Kirovograd, southwest of Svenigorodka, south of Shepetovka as well as southwest of Yampol, a great defensive battle developed. While Soviet assaults undertaken with numerically superior forces failed at several points, the enemy was able to gain ground in some sectors.

Reich Evacuates Uman

In the course of the severe fighting, the town of Uman was evacuated, and 91 enemy tanks were damaged yesterday in these fighting regions.

In the central sector of the Eastern Front, there were fighting actions of local character. On the front between Novosokolniki and Lake Pskov, strong enemy attacks, supported by tanks and bombers, failed after severe fighting with the Soviets losing 29 tanks. Local dents were immediately ironed out by counter-attacks or sealed up.

Patrol vessels of our Navy over the Narva bight shot down five enemy bombers. Also, our fighters and A.A.-artillery brought down 21 enemy bombers during a night attack on Reval.

On the Italian Front in the course of lively fighting activity, local enemy attacks were repulsed and our shock-troop enterprises were successfully carried out. Our long-range artillery in shelling the enemy disembarcations in the Nettuno and Anzio harbors scored hits on ammunition dumps and fuel stores. Big explosions were observed.

Yanks Raid Berlin

Berlin was again the target of a terroristic attack of American bombers during the noon hours yesterday. The attacking formations were dispersed by our strong defensive fire and prevented from carrying out a concentrated attack. Under the cover of an unbroken screen of haze and clouds, they dropped explosive and incendiary bombs on various residential quarters and over the boundary districts causing damage and losses to the population. The enemy also dropped aimlessly bombs over several places in northern and western Germany. Owing to the exceptionally unfavorable defensive conditions only nine enemy planes were shot down by A.A.-artillery.

Last night, enemy raiders on disturbance flights bombed Western Germany.

Our Naval Forces, anti-aircraft artillery of our merchant ships and naval A.A. battery shot down 23 enemy planes from March 1 till 25.

BANDITS IN HOPEH ROUTED IN MOP-UP

Foe Hit Hard in Three Japanese Attacks

Domei

SHIHMEN, March 10.—Japanese Units engaged in mopping-up operations in the central and southern sectors of Hopeh Province attacked Tafeng-hua, 20 kilometers west of Wuchi on March 4, routing 500 bandits who fled northward.

The Japanese Forces accounted for 65 enemy dead and captured one light trench mortar, 29 rifles, 560 rounds of ammunition, 12 revolvers, 53 hand grenades and 11 swords.

Another Japanese Unit, upon hearing reports that approximately 1,500 enemy guerilla troops were penetrating into Changchwang and Shuluhsien, on the evening of March 6 attacked and accounted for 20 enemy dead and captured seven rifles, and 10 hand grenades.

On March 5, a third unit launched a surprise-attack on Chinchiachwang and routed bandit troops.

The unit accounted for 30 enemy dead, while 10 rifles as well as a large quantity of ammunition was captured.

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GERMANS OBSERVING RITES FOR WAR DEAD

Envoy Stahmer to Attend Ceremony for Reich Heroes at Nogyo Kaikan Today

Memorial services for Germany's war dead will be solemnized at 10:30 a.m. today at the Nogyo Kaikan (Agricultural Hall), formerly known as Sangyo Kaikan at Marunouchi.

German Ambassador to Japan H. G. Stahmer and staff members of the German Embassy as well as the German residents in Tokyo and Yokohama will attend the function.

A commemorative address will be delivered by Vice-Admiral Paul Wenneker, Naval Attache to the Embassy, and Ambassador Stahmer will make the closing address.

The ceremony will be featured by a chorus to be given by members of the local Hitler Jugend and the the Young Women's Corps. Musical pieces from the works of Beethoven and Schubert will be rendered by Helmut Fellmer, pianist, Naohiro Fukui, violinist, and Masashi Nakajima, violin-celloist.

March 12 is set aside as the day of thanksgiving in memory of Germany's gallant war-dead and to commemorate the attainment of freedom by the German Defense Army. The occasion, known as Feier des Heldengedenktages und des Tages der Deutschen Wehrfreihert, is observed with solemn rites throughout Germany.

CHINA PROPAGANDA SQUAD GAINS RESULTS IN BURMA

Makes Progress in Task of Enlightening Misguided Chiang Troops in War Zone

The Expeditionary Placation Squad, dispatched to the Burma war zone by the National Government of China in February this year to engage in propaganda work aimed at enlightening the misguided Chungking troops, is making good progress, according to a recent Domei report.

Other duties of the Expeditionary squad include the extension of moral support to the Indians fighting for freedom, and the securing of the full cooperation of the Chinese inhabitants in the Free Citizens' Movement of the Nanking Government.

The dispatch of the Expeditionary Placation Squad to the Burma war zone may be taken as the beginning of the Nanking Government's active participation in propaganda warfare.

WOMEN UNDERGO TRAINING TO TAKE UP WAR DUTIES

First Group of 125 Students to Graduate From Wartime Leaders' Institute

In response to the demand for women leaders with the widening of the occupational field for women, the Wartime Leaders' Training Institute was founded in November last year at Meiji University. The first group of 125 who have been trained at this institute will be graduated on March 15.

In view of the present war situation the institute is to be provided with two courses, one for high school graduates and the other for college graduates. Three hundred will be admitted in April this year and trained for six months—the first four months in the classroom and the remaining two in various occupations. Upon graduation in September they are to be dispatched to factories and other occupational fields.

GLIDER SCHOOL TO OPEN

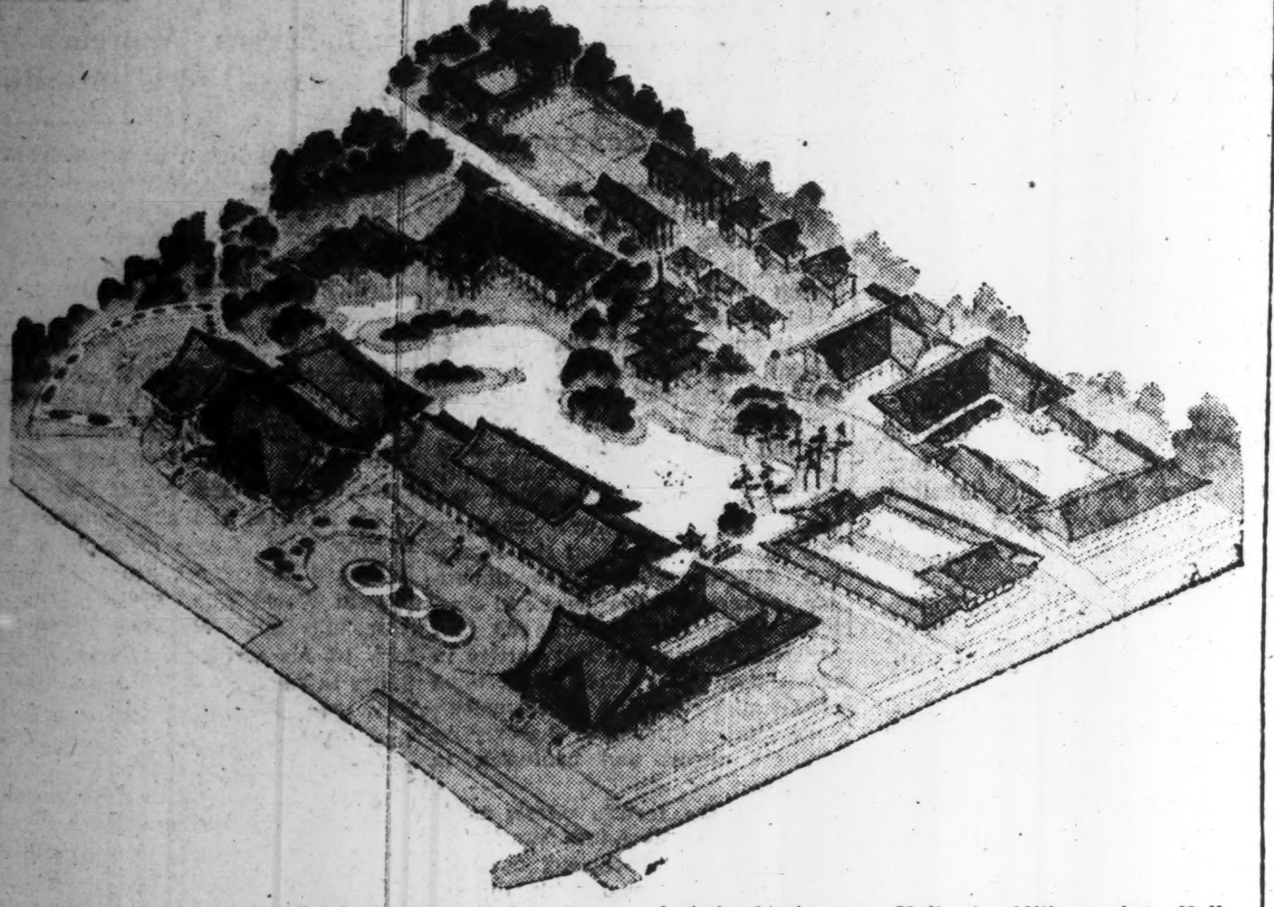
Takeo Hori to Be Appointed First President

The Dai Nippon Special Glider School is to be opened in Ishioka, Ibaraki Prefecture, from the end of April this year. This school will train glider aviators and accord positive guidance to the engineers in connection with the manufacture of gliders. Lieutenant-General Takeo Hori, vice-president of the Dai Nippon Aviation Association, is to be appointed the first president of the new school.

Petroleum School Founded

The East Asia Petroleum Special School is to be established in Yokohama taking over the East Asia School, which was founded in 1942 with funds including ¥1,000,000 donated by Zenzo Matsumura, president of the Maruzen Petroleum Company, and other contributions by various companies connected with the petroleum industry. The new school will be placed under the joint management of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs and the Education Ministries.

For Nippon-Thai Cultural Amity



The above is an artist's conception of what the Japan Culture House in Bangkok, Thailand, will look like when completed. Pure Japanese architectural style will be adhered to strictly in the construction of the buildings which comprise the Central Office, the Industrial Cultural Hall, the Buddhist Hall, the Artistic Attainments Hall, the Military Arts Hall, the Communications Hall and the Social Club Hall. When the project is completed, the desire of the people of Thailand to gain a full knowledge of things Japanese will be satisfied, resulting in the furthering bolstering of Japan-Thai ties.

'The Japan Culture House' At Bangkok

By KEN YANAGISAWA
President of the Japan-Thai Cultural Institute

I

As everybody knows, the five principles set forth in the Joint Declaration unanimously adopted at the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, held in Tokyo in November last year, at which His Royal Highness Prince Wan Waithayakon was present as the representative of Field-Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram, the Thai Prime Minister, includes the following:—

"The countries of Greater East Asia, by respecting one another's traditions and developing the creative faculties of each race, will enhance the culture and civilization of Greater East Asia."

A year before this historic Declaration was issued, a treaty of exactly the same purport as the principle quoted above was concluded between the Governments of Japan and Thailand. I mean the Cultural Agreement signed in Tokyo in October, 1942, the ratifications of which were exchanged in Bangkok in December of the same year. The preamble of this Agreement reads:—

> "His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and
>
> "His Majesty the King of Thailand,

being desirous of endeavoring to contribute to the advancement of the culture of East Asia, and at the same time of strengthening further the bond of friendship so happily existing between the two countries by promoting more and more the cultural relations between the two countries, with mutual respect of the intrinsic features of the culture of each other's country and in close collaboration. . ."

New Asiatic Culture

It will be seen from this that, unlike similar pacts signed by Japan with Germany, Italy, and others, the Japan-Thai Cultural Agreement not only aims at the promotion of the active cultural exchange between the contracting parties but has for its prime objective the creation and development of a new Greater East Asiatic culture on the basis of this cultural interchange.

The Japan-Thai Cultural Institute is an institution to be established by the Japanese Government under Article 11 of the Japan-Thai Cultural Agreement, for the successful operation of whose business the Thai Government is to provide as much facility as possible. Such being the case, it need hardly be said that all enterprises of the said Institute must needs be conducted in conformity with the spirit of the preamble of the Agreement and the principle of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia referred to.

The Central Office, the Industrial Cultural Hall, the Buddhist Hall, the Artistic Attainments Hall, the Military Arts Hall, the Communications Hall, and the Social Club Hall which the said Institute has decided to erect as "the Japan Culture House" on a lot of land adjacent to Lumpini Park in Bangkok with a Government subsidy and public subscriptions at the cost of a few million yen, are intended for the attainment of the objectives which the abovementioned Declaration and Agreement have in view. To begin with, they are designed to serve the purpose of making known to the Thai people the culture peculiar to Japan. Secondly, it is intended that as thorough and elaborate investigations as possible should be carried on within these buildings into the culture characteristic of Thailand. Thirdly, it is sought that some valuable contribution should be made toward the fulfilment of the great mission of creating and developing the industry, Buddhism, artistic attainments and other cultural activities of Greater East Asia by cultivating a better knowledge of each other's culture in the two nations and by promoting the interchange of their cultures.

Fortunately, this scheme was accorded an enthusiastic welcome and strong support by all quarters in both countries, and it is now expected that the work of construction will be started soon. I may here give two facts worthy of special mention. One is that Prime Minister Songkhram, evinced so much interest in the whole scheme that he was kind enough to offer his good offices in regard to the selection of the site as well as in the working out of details concerning the plan. The other fact is that on the occasion of his visit to Thailand last summer, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo personally asked the Thai Prime Minister for his aid to ensure the success of this undertaking. It may further be mentioned here that His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu takes so much interest in the undertaking that he has summoned me to his Mansion frequently to hear my explanations of the progress of the enterprise, granting me words of encouragement and support each time—an honor not frequently bestowed by a Prince of the Blood.

Aided by Government

Notwithstanding the fact that the country is involved in a colossal war at the present time, the Japanese Government has decided to defray a subsidy of ¥2,500,000 for this undertaking, while leaders in Japanese business and other circles have been generous enough to promise the donation of a few million yen toward the fund. This munificence is, needless to say, due to the conviction on their part that the present enterprise will contribute greatly toward the vindication and development of the culture of Greater East Asia, which is one of the aims of the present sacred war. I have no doubt that the Thai Government and people, too, fully appreciative of the aims of the undertaking, will give every assistance to make the present enterprise a great success.

II

The unsavoury records of the cultural activities of various kinds launched by Western Powers in Thailand in the past seem to have engendered in the minds of a small section of the Thai people some misgivings regarding Japanese cultural work which they are inclined to regard in the light of "cultural invasion" such as the Western cultural activities were. To these people who thus apprehend that Japan-Thai cultural interchange may prove detrimental to the culture peculiar to Thailand, I may be permitted to say a few words by way of disillusioning them.

Although Japanese culture, like Thai culture, forms one link in the chain of Asiatic culture, it has many peculiarities of its own—a fact which cannot be disputed. But Japanese culture is substantially Asiatic continental cultures put together and properly filtrated—a process which was effected by dint of the racial character inherent in the Japanese people as well as by the geographical and climatic relations peculiar to Japan. Although Japanese culture is traceable to India and China, it retains in a lively form the aspects of religion, art and livelihood which are already extinct in those countries. It is not without reason, therefore, that Japan is called the "Living Museum of Asia."

It is also worthy of note that during the past few decades, Japan has devoted her energies to the absorption of Western culture and civilization. As a result, in the sphere of culture as well as in other fields of activity, strong points in Britain, America, Germany, France, Italy and other countries have been absorbed and digested, so much so that a certain French novelist went so far as to describe Japan as being "located in the Far West instead of in the Far East." The reason why China used to send thousands or tens of thousands of young students to Japan for study every year was that she believed that her students could learn in Japan the essences of Western sciences in a short time.

I am convinced that there is no country in the world which is so liberal as Japan in absorbing foreign cultures and sciences and so capable as she is of digesting them and making them her own, creating out of them Japanese culture of a peculiar and complex character. One of the supreme aims of mankind is, no doubt, to bring Occidental and Oriental cultures into synthetic harmony, and I am firmly of the opinion that no country except Japan is equal to this grand and difficult mission. This is the conclusion which I have most naturally come to from my experiences of continental life in Europe and America as well as in Asia for more than 10 years.

Has Universal Culture

Japanese culture is Asiatic in its essential character, or it may even be described as universal because of its comprehensiveness. From this point of view, I can assure the Thai people that it is at once very necessary and highly beneficial for the progress and development of Thai culture that they come in contact with Japanese culture. There is a fundamental difference between British or American culture which is exclusive and self-conceited and Japanese culture which is synthetic and comprehensive. Contact with the former may sometimes prove deleterious to the culture of the country concerned, but no such apprehension need be entertained about coming in contact with the latter, for it means contact with "world culture" which covers the culture of the country itself as well.

III

What will be the final outcome of the present War of Greater East Asia? Inasmuch as the future destiny of the world is at stake on the issue of the war now being fought between the so-called Axis camp consisting of Japan, Thailand, China, Germany and other countries and the anti-Axis camp, of which America and Britain form the nucleus, all people in the world are naturally deeply concerned about the final outcome of the struggle. Needless to say, the Japanese people and the Thai people are convinced that the final victory will rest with the Axis cause and they will, of course, spare no effort in order to gain the final triumph. If, however, there should be anyone who might think that the war might not necessarily end in a manner desired by Japan and Thailand, I should like to remind such people of one indisputable fact.

That is, that no matter which side may win the present war, it is no longer possible for anybody to destroy or render negative the ideal of the establishment of the new order in Greater East Asia or the awakening of Asia. Even if America and Britain may come back to East Asia and indulge in devilish deeds again by recourse to their political and economic power, they will certainly find it no longer possible to threaten the independence of Thailand, as they could do in the past, or deprive Burma and the Philippines of their independence, if they have any conscience left in them at all. The idea of "Asia for the Asiatics" has become so firmly established that it is now absolutely beyond their power to repudiate it altogether, unless they are entirely dead to the sense of justice and humanity. This is, in a sense, the biggest gain we have already derived from the present war. Indeed, it may well be regarded as a most brilliant war result of a permanent nature inalienably secured, regardless of the final outcome of the war.

To be candid, both Japan and Thailand have hitherto been oblivious of the fact that they belong to Asia and that they have their share of responsibility for the civilization of Asia. War is in any age an evil but if the present war has been the occasion for bringing this forgotten truth and mission home to both nations, this war can hardly be regarded as an unmitigated evil. Should any Asiatic people forget this great truth and mission again, according to the result of the present war, they would surely deserve strong condemnation as traitors to the Asiatic race or Asiatic civilization, and such people would be forsaken by Buddha forever and be condemned to a hellish life which they, with their progeny, will have to lead.

Cultural works of various kinds to be planned and carried out in many Halls of the Japan Culture House in Bangkok will aim at and be based on the "Awakening of Asia," and it will be in pursuit of the same objective that the Japan Culture House will be operated. The aim in view is by no means a one-sided one such as the introduction or advance of Japanese culture; it is to revive and develop Asiatic culture—a culture of which the Asiatic peoples may well be proud—through cooperation between Japan and Thailand. The attainment of this object will not redound to the benefit of Asia only but be conducive to the welfare and happiness of all mankind also.

Asia's Mission

In an interview which I had with him some time ago, Major-General Prayoon Phamon Montri, the Thai Education Minister, made an observation which I shall never forget. He said: "Either the European Continent or the American Continent forms a perfect organic body in which the same pulse beats and the same blood courses. On the other hand, it seems that our Asiatic Continent can hardly be described as a living organic entity. Our mission must be to make it a living organic body and our future efforts ought to be directed to the fulfilment of this mission."

I entirely concur in his views. The war will end sooner or later. Many changes may come over politics. But the task which we, the Asiatics, must begin now and which we must keep up unflaggingly under any circumstances is to resuscitate the old Asiatic Continent and convert it into a living organic body which can compare favorably with the European and American continents. In this way, and in this way only, can Asia be elevated to a dignified position as the most important link in the chain of living world culture, and thus the great mission bestowed on it by Buddha can be fulfilled successfully. Not until this is achieved can the Asiatic people be expected to make their full contribution toward the progress of mankind.

IV

The Japan Culture House to be established close to Lumpini Park in Bangkok with the objects set forth above, will consist of the following main buildings:—

1. The Industrial Cultural Hall.

In this Hall there will be found exhibits illustrative of the graceful but forceful feature of Japanese culture as manifested in all branches of Japanese industry, from the ancient technological arts and handicraft to the modern heavy and light industries. It is hoped that Thai visitors to this Hall will acquire a good knowledge of the Japanese industrial world as they inspect these exhibits with interest and that the knowledge thus acquired will prove helpful to them in contributing to the cultivation of closer industrial and economic relations between the two nations. It is hardly necessary to say that this Hall will serve, for the Thai people, as a medium for the investigation and study of Japanese industry, and, for the Japanese, as one for the investigation of Thai industry.

2. The Buddhist Hall.

It is a fact very remarkable in the history of the world that Southern Buddhism and Northern Buddhism into which Buddhism of the same origin got split, each possesses and displays, its characteristic traits. It is clearly a great mission devolving on both nations to try to gain a good understanding of the prominent features of each other's Buddhism and then build up and develop new Buddhism in accordance with the idea of "Asia is One." This Hall is intended to serve, for the Thai people, as an organ for the study of Japanese Buddhism and, for the Japanese, as an organ for the study of Thai Buddhism.

3. The Artistic Attainments Hall.

It is superfluous to say that a country's culture is reflected eloquently in its music, dancing, theatrical performances, films, fine art and sculpture. This Hall will be so designed and equipped as to enable the nationals of each country to witness and appreciate here all kinds of artistic attainments of the other nation representing its culture. In it will be provided a beautiful theatrical hall capable of accommodating some five or six hundred people and a gallery. Plans are also being drafted to lay out, at the first opportunity, an open-air theater which can accommodate an audience of some two or three thousand.

Besides, this Hall will serve, for the Thai people, as an institute for the study of Japanese arts of various kinds and, for the Japanese, as an institute for the study of Thai arts.

Language School Planned

In addition to the above-mentioned three main Halls, there will also be established on the same site the Communications (or touristic) Culture Hall, the Military (or Sporting) Arts Hall and the Social Club Hall. Furthermore, a project is afoot to establish at some suitable places in Bangkok a new Japanese Language School and a Tropical Natural Science Laboratory.

All these buildings are to be erected in the Japanese architectural style. We collected nearly 100 designs by competition some time ago and on the basis of the one which was awarded the first prize, Dr. Hideto Kishida, a Professor of Tokyo Imperial University, is now elaborating, under the supervision of Dr. Chuta Ito, the celebrated Japanese architect, a plan for execution. In the event of the completion of all these structures, therefore, the citizens of Bangkok will have the joy of seeing a group of graceful and refined Japanese buildings put up in the north of the city, in striking contrast with the splendid and gorgeous edifices in the peculiarly Thai style clustering around the Royal Palace in the southern part. These Japanese and Thai structures will in themselves demonstrate the prominent characteristic features of northern and southern cultures respectively—the two main currents of Asiatic civilization.

Nor will this be a spectacle confined to Bangkok. For, as I have already had occasion to discuss the matter with Prime Minister Songkhram and Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, former Thai Foreign Minister, and now the Thai Ambassador in Tokyo, it is reported that all buildings of the Thai Culture House, which will be established in Tokyo in the near future under the Japan-Thai Cultural Agreement should be in that Thai style of unrivalled splendor.

The splendid Thai architectural style of which the magnificent Royal Palace and many "Wat" buildings surrounding it are fine examples leaves an indelibly strong impression on all visitors to Bangkok, and Tokyo is going to have before long structures of this splendid style. With such excellent edifices erected in its midst, Tokyo will become richly entitled to the name of the hub of Greater East Asia.

There has been a big interflow of things from ancient times between the eastern and western regions within Greater East Asia, but an interchange of things between the northern and southern regions is a great undertaking yet to be achieved. It is incumbent both on the Japanese and on the Thai people to fulfil this historic mission successfully. Asia will then become one, and all Asiatic peoples will be enabled to cooperate vigorously and fruitfully for the development of the culture of the world.

East Asia Round-Up

Exhorts Celebes Moslems

Domei

MACASSAR, March 11.—On the occasion of the birthday anniversary of Mohammet, founder of the Mohammedan religion, Hadji Darwis Zakalia, representative of the Moslems in Celebes, broadcast to his countrymen to exert their utmost in the increased production of food stuffs. He further reiterated that those who are faithful to the Islam creed must cooperate with Japan in the prosecution of the current war.

Java Holds Sports Meet

Special

SURABAYA, March 11.—Japanese wrestling by Nippon nationals; Pentjak (Indonesian counterpart for judo) by Indonesians, basketball by Eurasians; hockey by Indians, and equestrian exercises by Arabs, featured the sports meet held here on Wednesday at the Tambaksari Plaza in celebration of the New Java Festival.

Picture Exhibition Set

Special

MALACCA, March 10.—A special exhibition of pastel drawings and pictures by Japanese children in Japan along with selected handwork of local school pupils will be held here soon under the sponsorship of the Education Department.

Telegraph Stations Opened

Special

MANILA, March 10.—The Electrical Communications Office announced today that two more telegraph stations were opened today in Mabalacat, Pampanga Province, and also at Tandac, Camarines Sur Province.

Investment Firms Active

Special

MANILA, March 11.—Indicating further improvement in the financial situation in the Philippines, several additional investment and loan institutions have been lately registered with local Bureau of Commerce and Industries with most of these firms backed by Filipino financiers and businessmen.

Filipino Piano Prodigy

Special

MANILA, March 11.—Miss Amada Santos Ocampo, petite Filipino musician, is today being acclaimed as a new piano prodigy by music critics here after her masterly rendition of Beethoven's "Concerto E Flat Major" given recently with the assistance of the New Philippines Symphony Orchestra conducted by Antonio Buenaventura.

Miss Ocampo is considered as the outstanding pianist among the younger Filipinos since the untimely death last year of Miss Angelina Reyes.

Sunday Holidays Abolished

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 10.—In accordance with the emergency measures recently promulgated by the Japanese Government, the Japanese Embassy here as well as the Central China Development Company have taken the initiative by abolishing Sunday holidays and also by extending office hours. Other companies including various Japanese resident organizations will follow the same step.

Tojo Sends Certificate

Domei

PENANG, March 9.—Japanese Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo has sent a certificate in acknowledgment of ¥80,000 contributed by the Penang Chinese, Malai, Indian and Eurasian communities toward the Japanese Soldiers' Comfort Fund last year.

The certificate was presented by the Deputy Governor to Heas Jooseang, representing the organizers of the fund, at a ceremony yesterday in front of the Government building.

Uchida to Visit Shrines

Shinya Uchida, Agriculture and Commerce Minister, is scheduled to worship at the Kashima and Katori Shrines on Sunday, leaving Ryogoku Station this morning.

Otsuka Quits Post

Korekiyo Otsuka, Chief Civil Administrator in Army service, has been relieved of his post at his own request.

Mr. and Mrs. Jean Longy
announce the birth of
their daughter
Christine Maud
on Sunday, March 5th,
at Seibo Byoin, Tokyo.

Correction

The name of the vessel in Public Notice of Yokosuka Prize Court appearing in the Nippon Times of March 8, 1944 issue, on 117th line from top should read

Pump-Lighter No. III

instead of Pump-Lighter.

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

Advertisements, or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

For Rent, Tokyo

FIVE-ROOM flat in semi-foreign style house for rent, partly furnished, gas, bath, light, stove. ¥200 monthly, for official bachelor or couple. Apply Dr. Hirao, 3 Banchi-no 5, Kasumigaoka, Yotsuya-ku near Nippon Seinenkan, tram stop Aoyama Yonchome.

For Rent, Rural

4 JAPANESE and 1 foreign rooms with kitchen, hot sulphur spring bath and electric accommodation for rent in Ashinoyu Hakone, suitable for couple or gentleman. Box 414, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate for Sale

SEMI-FOREIGN house, 15 rooms, floor space 93 tsubo, near Outer Garden of Meiji Shrine, gas, city water, modern conveniences, no dealers. Apply Tel. Aoyama 36-1365.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 2517.

Board, Lodging Wanted

CONGENIAL foreign woman with Japanese nationality seeks room and board immediately in Karuizawa, preferably with foreign woman married to Japanese preferred but not essential. Box 406, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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BEDS double and single, and other furniture for rent at cheap prices to person moving into country. Reply with offer to Post Office Box 14, Yokohama.

For Sale

THREE Persian carpets, 3½ m. × 2 m. Each ¥5,000. Please write to Box 411, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho, Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4429.

MEN'S bicycle in good condition wanted by B. Grundmeyer, 68-A Yamate-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or phone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street of Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

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SINGING and vocal art taught carefully, suitable voices developed by Tadashiki Hassei-ho Gakuin. 12 Shinryudo-cho, Azabu-ku or Post Office Box 283, Tokyo Central.

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Professional Notices

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HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi. Bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 3653.

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MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiryo-sho. 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Kukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-2666.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-5 p.m., morning only on Sundays and National Holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-0315.

General

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1944

In Memory of Sun Yat-Sen

Today, on the nineteenth anniversary of the demise of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, China pays tribute to the memory of this greatest of her modern patriots. Not only China but all East Asia has reasons to honor this noble character, for he was not only the "Father of the Chinese Revolution" but also an apostle of a new Greater East Asia. At a time like today when the ideals which he proclaimed as a prophet crying in the wilderness are at last being translated into reality, it is natural that his far-sighted vision and wisdom should receive greater recognition and respect than ever before.

The role which Dr. Sun Yat-sen played in the history of China is so well known as to require no elaboration. His dreams of a strong and modern China, his long years of exile, his inspiring leadership during the days of the Chinese Revolution, and his steadfast idealism during the trying early days of the Republic have established him in an immortal position in China's history. It is no wonder that all China reveres him today as a saint and all political factions claim him as the fountain-head of their authority.

But while all political groups in China today claim him as their inspiration, not all of them fully understand his ideas, or if they understand them they purposely misconstrue them for their own special selfish ends. Most flagrant in this regard are the Chungking regime which pretends to be the instrument of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's will and Chiang Kai-shek who tries to pose as the great leader's successor the very while they most shamelessly betray his principles. For Dr. Sun Yat-sen in reality stood for the very antithesis of the policy which Chiang and his Chungking regime are following today. Dr. Sun stood for a strong, united, and truly independent China completely free from the shackles of Western imperialistic domination. Dr. Sun also dreamed of a united Greater East Asia in which China would play a vital role as an integral component part. Chiang and his Chungking regime, however, are following a course which splits China asunder and keeps her weakened in the throes of fratricidal strife, serving as the willing dupes of Anglo-American imperialism in attempting to obstruct the consolidation of a united Greater East Asia in which all the other Asiatic peoples are so enthusiastically cooperating.

In defense of his own untenable position, attempted in his book The Destiny of China published last year, Chiang Kai-shek quotes copiously from the San Min Chu I, or The Three Principles of the People, which is a compilation of fourteen lectures delivered by Dr. Sun Yat-sen at the Whangpoa Military Academy toward the very end of his life. These lectures delivered for a specific temporary purpose in connection with a specific temporary political situation which existed at the moment cannot by any means be considered as embodying the whole of Dr. Sun's comprehensive and many-sided political philosophy. It is significant, however, that Chiang Kai-shek chooses to quote selected passages only from this one work, deliberately ignoring all the other voluminous works of Dr. Sun. Dr. Sun himself urged his followers to study his other writings such as The Policy for the Foundation of the Country and The General Principles of the Foundation of the Country as well as the Declaration adopted by the First National Assembly, while his private secretary, Tai Tien-chou, recommended in addition The Rudiments of Civil Rights, Sun Yat-sen's Theories, Spiritual Education of Fighting Men, Industrial Programs, and in particular a lecture delivered at the Kobe Girls' High School and later published under the title of The Greater Asia Principle.

A study of these works will reveal that Dr. Sun Yat-sen's cherished desire was to establish a Republic of China which would enjoy full sovereignty and independence, and then to help India attain her independence with the ultimate object of bringing about the revival of Asia. For this purpose he was firmly determined to join hands with Japan. Acting in close concert with Japan, he hoped to overthrow the imperialism of Tsarist Russia and then to crush Britain by forming an alliance with Germany and Turkey. He was ready to offer the whole of Manchuria to Japan if Japan should aid him in the realization of his aspirations. Moreover he favored the closest economic cooperation with Japan. It is true that in the San Min Chu I, he was sometimes severely critical of Japan, but this criticism was directed against certain details of the policy of the Okuma and Terauchi Cabinets and he was by no means unfriendly toward Japan. Chiang Kai-shek, however, lifts these passages which are critical of Japan from their proper context and uses them to justify his own anti-Japanese policy which stands at the opposite pole from Dr. Sun's essential views.

It is fortunate, however, that the deception practiced by Chiang Kai-shek has not fooled the majority of the Chinese nation. Under the leadership of President Wang Ching-wei who represents the true line of succession from Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the National Government of China is today, despite the opposition of Chiang, succeeding in carrying out the real will of the founder of modern China. In cooperation with a Government of Japan which fully understands and appreciates the ideas of Dr. Sun, the National Government of China is moving rapidly forward in the path of progress pointed out by the great prophet. Already China has regained all her long lost rights and has attained full independence and sovereignty; already China and Japan are cooperating hand in hand politically, economically, and culturally to stamp out the influence of the common enemy which Dr. Sun so early clearly discerned; already the peoples of all East Asia are being welded into a solidly united unit to bring into being the revived Asia which Dr. Sun dreamed. If Dr. Sun were alive today, far from giving his approbation to the policy of the Chungking regime, he would denounce it as the arch-enemy of his cherished doctrines and a traitor to the best interests of China. He would hail with delight the achievements of the National Government which is so conspicuously translating his aspirations into reality, and particularly would he welcome the growing cooperation between China and Japan for the construction of a new Greater East Asia.

So on this day which is dedicated to the memory of this great Chinese leader, the contrast should become clearer than ever between those who pretend to honor him but betray his principles and those who actually honor him by carrying out his principles in living deeds.

Indian Lyrics

Thou hast made me endless, such is thy pleasure. This frail vessel thou emptiest again and again, and fillest it ever with fresh life. This little flute of a reed thou hast carried over hills and dales, and hast breathed through it melodies eternally new. At the immortal touch of thy hands my little heart loses its limits in joy and gives birth to utterance ineffable. Thy infinite gifts come to me only on these very small hands of mine. Ages pass, and still thou pourest, and still there is room to fill.—From Gitanjali and Fruit-Gathering by Rabindranath Tagore.

A Year Ago Today

March 12, 1943

Imperial Army Air Units attacked Kweilin Airfield in Kwangsi Province today, raining bombs on military barracks as well as other important establishments.

* * *

The food shortage problem confronting various districts in India has not been solved, although the Indian Government is eagerly circulating propaganda reports concerning improvement of the situation. Particularly in the southern section of India, the food shortage has reached an alarming stage because of difficulty in transportation. The rise of commodity prices has been further accelerated by the movement of goods to districts where higher prices can be obtained.

* * *

The Australian Cabinet is facing a crisis due to a split between the Senate and the Lower House over the bill pertaining to the reduction of the tax exemption level. The Lower House advocates an income tax law calling for the reduction of the tax exemption level to the annual income of 104 pounds, with an additional condition that the measure should be passed together with a bill pertaining to the National Welfare Fund. The Senate, however, is stiffly demanding the abolition of the additional condition.

* * *

Leading circles in the United States and Britain are discussing the question of "the world after the war," thus trying to divert the minds of their people from the grim realities of the present war.

* * *

In his radio message delivered on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the commencement of the National Spiritual Mobilization Movement, Chiang Kai-shek lamented that a considerable number of people under Chungking's control are still lacking in fighting spirit and are intent on profiting themselves in disregard of the national crisis.

THE PACIFIC CHARTER

By Japonicus

IV

(2) It will not be difficult for anybody to read between the lines of the Atlantic Charter that the world peace which it envisages is a system under Pax Anglo-Americana—extended, under the Moscow Declaration, to British-American-Soviet hegemony. This is most clearly evidenced by their persistent emphasis on "disarmament" of the Axis Powers. And a system of peace more minutely outlined by Mr. Hull is, in substance, no more than a replica of the ideas and mechanism of the now defunct League of Nations. A system of universal peace, which is practically dominated by and serving the purposes of a few Powers. A system under which nations are naively labelled "peace-loving" and "aggressive" at the pleasure of those Powers, visiting "sanctions" on virile and progressive nations,—a system smacking of "Bedlam," according to John Basset Moore. Moreover, the British-American-Soviet joint hegemony on which the new world peace structure is expected to be firmly built, is an empty abstraction, Even in wartime, when they are jointly fighting their enemy, there are going among them incessant maneuverings for position and struggle over spheres. It, therefore, is easy to foresee that behind the facade of the palace of universal peace will be played the most astute of politics by them with satellites of small Powers as their convenient tools. Perhaps, Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill, no academic idealists but superb master-craftsmen in power politics, perfectly know all this. They consider it expedient to pose as patron-saints of universal peace—of a world "free from fear and want."

(3) As for disarmament, the Atlantic Charter commences with a pious "belief" in total disarmament, a brilliant idea once actually proposed by a Soviet delegate at a disarmament conference which was laughed out of court by the British and American conferees. Then it comes to real business: the Axis Powers must be disarmed, "pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security," i.e. until British-American hegemony is firmly established. And the clause ends with a gentle gesture to the "peace-loving" peoples that they will aid and encourage practicable measures for lightening the burden of armament. The policy indicated is in perfect consonance with its concepts of world peace. And these same ideas are reiterated in the Moscow Four-Power Declaration.

It is thus patent to all that behind all high-brow talk about world peace and disarmament by these astute politicians, lurk the most crafty moves for obtaining world hegemony. Roosevelt and Churchill certainly know their business!

(4) The Pacific Charter is primarily concerned with the construction not of world peace but of "an order of common prosperity and well-being based on justice" in Greater East Asia. The key-note of the document is regionalism, a regionalism, which however, is ambitious enough to aspire to serve by and by as a model to the world. Regionalism as envisaged is not, however, a closed system. True, the Charter stresses "the enhancing of the culture and civilization of Greater East Asia," for it does not favor the philosophy of cultural imperialism either within or without the Region. But it emphasizes at the same time the promotion of world-wide cultural intercourse. True, the Charter stresses general prosperity of the Region, but at the same time it advocates not the monopoly, but the opening of resources throughout the entire world.

As to the method of construction of world peace, the Pacific Charter does not pretend to offer any panacea. It does not suggest any world-wide peace-machinery or a wholesale disarmament, for it takes a less optimistic view that the world is culturally, economically and politically still too complicated for the successful operation of any single world-wide system. And experience has amply shown that such organization will more often than not fall a prey to a few Powers and utilized for purposes of power politics, tending to involve the whole world in war rather than localizing international friction and conflict. It is considered wiser that each region should develop in its own way a political machinery suitable for its own security. It stands for regionalism, not universalism, in the organization of world peace. That charity should begin at home is the ruling idea of the Pacific Charter. The philosophy of the Charter is more "isolationist" than "interventionist."

The Pacific Charter, however, is by no means unmindful of world peace. On the contrary, at its very beginning it expounds in all solemnity the fundamentals of world peace: "It is the basic principle for the establishment of world peace that the nations of the world have each its proper place, and enjoy prosperity in common through mutual aid and assistance."

Unless this basic principle comes to prevail universally, any structure of world peace, however magnificently worked out, is a castle built on sand.

"The nations of the world have each its own place," may defy any exact definition just as much as the Roman "suum cuique tribuere." Flagrant violations of the principle, however, are clear to everybody.

To the Asiatic nations, the British-American exploitation of the peoples of Asia offers such an instance.

Again, racial discrimination against Orientals in the U.S.A., Canada, Australia, South Africa, etc. in their legislation and practice, governing immigration, naturalization and the treatment of resident Orientals is not in conformity with this principle.

Unless these organized injustices are rectified, and the Asiatic as well as all other peoples of the world have each its proper place, it is sheer hypocrisy and mockery to talk about "world peace." The Pacific Charter envisages the construction of Greater East Asia on the very principle upon which alone the world peace can be established on sure foundations. In the meanwhile, the Charter contemplates the cultivation of friendly relations with all the countries, the working for the abolition of racial discrimination, the promotion of cultural intercourse, the opening of resources throughout the world, all of which pave the way for the establishment of world peace. A slow process, indeed. Without, however, the social atmosphere pervaded by mutual respect for all nations and by a sincere spirit of friendly assistance in economic, cultural and other fields, a political organization of world peace can never be permanent. That, at least, is the philosophy of the Pacific Charter.

The Atlantic Charter is ultra-modern. The Pacific Charter is old-fashioned, hoary with age. The Atlantic Charter cannot be understood by Orientals without an intimate knowledge of Western techniques for power politics. Neither is the Pacific Charter understandable by Occidentals without a deep insight into the spiritual heritage of India, China and Nippon. We are apt to make a mess of it and are certain to be disillusioned if we judge either the Atlantic or the Pacific Charter, as the case may be, by our own assumptions. The comparison between the two documents reminds one of Kipling's words, "East is East, and West is West." It may, however, be suggested that unless and until the twain shall meet in such a way that the philosophy of the Pacific, not of the Atlantic Charter, comes to guide the occidental as well as oriental statesmanship and becomes the abiding faith of the nations of the world, universal welfare shall never greet mankind.

(End)

DISUNITY THREATENS U.S. HOME FRONT

Clash Between Roosevelt and Congress Intensified

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

With the intensification of the war, the growing confusion in the United States home front has been exposed to the world, thereby testifying to the fact that the dictatorial policy of President Roosevelt is not in accord with the "democratic" prosecution of the war. Moreover, the total lack of just war aims on the part of the United States has left her people in the dark as to their war efforts. Recent political events glaringly manifest the bankruptcy of the war measures and domestic policies of the Roosevelt Administration. The opposition between the President and Congress in its 78th session, and that between various political parties in connection with the forthcoming presidential election next November, have further intensified the existing political unrest and confusion in America.

Despite the frantic efforts made by the Roosevelt Administration in dealing with the various domestic problems aggravated with the intensification of the war, it seems that they are going from bad to worse without any prospect of improvement in the near future. Especially serious is the conflict between President Roosevelt and Congress. The by-elections held in November last year resulted in a marked advance of the Republican Party, with Roosevelt's party having only a minority in the House of Representatives. No better situation is seen in the Senate, in which considerable adversity has been shown to all important bills presented to it by his administration. Some of these bills were either rejected or passed after drastic modifications.

Congress Opposes Bills

For instance, at the recent session of Congress, both Houses reduced the estimates of the Government appropriation bill from its original amount of $10,500,000,000 to $2,-1,000,000,000. Still another case is the opposition to the five basic war measures presented by the Roosevelt Administration, particularly the national service bill, attacked by both capital and labor, which has been utilized by the opposition party as a powerful instrument against the fourth-term election of Roosevelt.

A vehement protest is being made against the proposal for increasing the tax burden on the people, while their uncompromising protest against the mobilization of fathers and the bill for prohibiting government subsidies for food production indicate the increasing weariness and unrest over the war on the part of the American populace.

In addition to the above confusion and chaos in the domestic front, there are various factors which are contributing powerfully to the aggravation of her plight, such as the prevalence of the black market, the appearance of get-quick-rich war millionaires, the reduction of the middle class to the status of proletarians, the destruction of family life due to the increase of women wage-workers, the moral decadence created by the difficulty of getting married, confusion arising from inflation, and social unrest caused by the increasing number of war casualties. Because of all these insurmountable difficulties, the Roosevelt Administration is finding itself seriously handicapped in prosecuting the war. To make the situation still worse, America is facing grave racial problems concerning the Jewish and Negro populations, which have close connections with politics.

Three Great Problems

Thus, the domestic front constitutes one of the three all-important issues for the Roosevelt Administration, the other two being the proposed formation of a second front in Europe and the prosecution of the Pacific war against Japan which is reaching a decisive stage. With the next presidential election near, Roosevelt must fight both external and internal enemies.

And so long as Roosevelt holds the political reins and continues his dictatorial power, the existing discrepancies between democracy and dictatorship in America will increase in force and intensity and the disunity of the American union will be deepened.

Fruits of Wisdom

There is no more potent antidote to low sensuality than the adoration of beauty. All the higher arts of design are essentially chaste. They purify the thoughts, as tragedy, according to Aristotle, purifies the passions.—Schlegel.

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Be of good cheer about death, and know this of a truth, that no evil can happen to a good man, either in life or after death.—Socrates.

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Only so far as a man is happily married to himself, is he fit for married life to another, and for family life generally.—Novalis.

Asiatic Racial Accord

Anglo-Saxons Apprehensive Japan Will Gradually Instil Ideal into Billion Peoples of Asia

Editor's Note: In an article entitled "The Development of the Idea of Racial Accord" in the Sozo, Takeshi Toganoo explains how the present World War has rendered isolation based on racialism in a narrow sense impossible and the reorganization of small and opinionated States imperative, and clearly enunciates the Greater Asia principle advocated by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Chinese Revolution.

After the first World War, President Wilson advocated the principle of racial self-determination, to the acclamation of the small and weak races of the world, but it was the racial rivalries and antagonisms in Europe born of this principle that furnished the direct cause of the present World War. Since his professorial days Woodrow Wilson had, in his writings, sought ideal States in small States. Plato is also known to have expressed his belief that the ideal of political rule was realizable in a small State.

What was an ideal in the days of city-States like ancient Greece does not pass muster today, however, for such small States as existed in ancient days would embody no more than local communities in a modern State.

America and Britain still interpret racialism in a narrow sense. In the resolutions adopted at the Conference held at Cairo with a view to counteracting the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, they subscribe to racialism in a narrow sense—a racialism which is concerned largely with racial self-determination. In shaping their course in this way, they are actuated by sinister political motives of causing unrest among the various races in Europe and in East Asia so as to render easier the execution of their policy of "divide and rule." The coldheartedness reflected in this attitude on the part of America and Britain who, conceited as they are, imagine themselves to be the chosen people and are ready to sacrifice all other races on the altar of their own prosperity, betrays the same state of mind as implied in Zionism.

Race and State Identical

In Japan's case, the race and the State are identical. The late Dr. Sun Yat-sen took the same view in regard to China. He asserted that although the race meant the State in China, the same thing could hardly be said of Britain and other countries. Dr. Sun Yat-sen calculated that of China's total population of 400,-000,000, only 10,000,000 were of extraneous races. Although he had the Chinese people of the Han race mainly in view when he referred to racialism, his ideal was to weld all races in China into one. That is to say, he aimed at the realization of perfect accord among all composite races. This principle of racial accord led him to advocate the combination of the Asiatic races to resist Anglo-American imperialism, but his ultimate ideal went beyond his Greater Asia principle; it was to organize the world into one big family of harmony.

The Meiji Restoration in Japan exerted no small influence in moulding Sun Yat-sen's idea. He regarded Japan as the best model for imitation, and urged his countrymen to follow the fine example set by Japan if they wanted to make their country strong and prosperous. He reminded his countrymen that Japan was but a weak country prior to the Meiji Restoration. Her territory was merely equal to the province of Szechuan and her population was even smaller than that of Szechuan. The oppression and humiliation to which she was subjected by foreign countries, however, awakened in her people a strong spirit of racialism and by their strenuous efforts they were able to convert what was once a weak country into a strong and prosperous nation in a short duration of less than fifty years, he pointed out.

Japan's brilliant victory in her war with Russia also filled him with admiration. He said that when all interests had been monopolized by the White people who regarded themselves as superior to all other races in the world and when the Asiatic peoples had practically despaired of making themselves strong and rich, Japan had suddenly grown powerful, taking her place among the first-rate countries of the world. This fact, he said, inspired infinite hope and confidence in all Asiatic races, for they learned from what Japan had accomplishd that there was no disparity in intellect and wisdom between different races. He further declared that thanks to what Japan had achieved, the White people had ceased to despise not the Japanese people only but the Asiatics generally also.

No China Without Japan

Sun Yat-sen desired to accomplish the Chinese Revolution and attain the aims of the Greater East Asia principle with Japan's assistance. He had an unshakable faith that there was no China without Japan and no Asia without China. He always held that in a Chinese revolution foreign military aid was required and he was accordingly solicitous of the friendly support of Japanese military leaders. It was certainly a heavy blow to him that at a time when the Chinese revolution was badly in need of the military aid from a third country he lost by death two strong sympathizers in the Japanese fighting services in the persons of General Katsura and Admiral Akiyama.

Sun Yat-sen could not find supporters among the Japanese leaders when foreign military aid was absolutely necessary for the consummation of the Chinese revolution. This compelled him to turn to the Soviet Union. In his closing years, however, he showed a special craving for cooperation with Japan. In his famous speech in Kobe in 1924 he expressed an ardent hope for the realization of the Greater Asia principle through Sino-Japanese cooperation.

Sun Yat-sen's racialism was originally one in a narrow sense. It is tracable to the movement he started out of strong resentment over the maladministration of the Ching dynasty, which degraded itself into a virtual puppet in the hands of Western Powers, with the object of awakening the Chinese people of the Han race. It originated in the idea of "destroying the Manchu race and developing the Han race." Realizing subsequently the danger involved in pushing forward racialism in a narrow sense, which aimed primarily at the production of the Han race, he became converted to the ideal of bringing the five races of China into harmonious accord.

It was after the establishment of modern States through national revolutions based on racialism, following the collapse of the antiquated feudal system, that racialism witnessed a vigorous growth in Europe. The founding of Germany, France, Italy and other European countries was alike based on racialism, irrespective of differences in the cultural traditions of these countries. In Asia, the Meiji Restoration in Japan was an eminent success and Sun Yat-sen sought to take a leaf out of Japan's book.

Influenced by Wilson

China's racialism was later influenced by Woodrow Wilson's principle of racial self-determination and then by the revolutionary theory of Communism in the Soviet Union. Chungking's theory of resistance against Japan is on the Anglo-American pattern, while Yenan's theory of resistance is Communistic. Both are based on racialism in a narrow sense.

Since the Manchurian Incident, Chungking and Yenan elements have made frantic efforts to stir up anti-Japonism by accusing Japan of territorial designs. Their accusation has been falsified by events, however. Japan has been guilty of not the slightest encroachment on the territory of Manchoukuo. She has, on the contrary, positively cooperated with Manchoukuo for the realization of the ideal of that country to make it a happy land to live in and to promote accord among the different component races. In East Asia as in Europe, racialism in a narrow sense can but afford America and Britain opportunities to indulge in their crafty tactics of "government by causing dissensions."

The Japanese Government has embarked on its new China policy and carried out the abolition of unequal treaties and the retrocession of concessions. Japan's war aim is to crush America and Britain, the arch-disturbers of the peace of East Asia, who instigated Chungking to the present conflict with Japan. Like the late Sun Yat-sen, Japan is anxious to liberate Asia through close, Sino-Japanese collaboration. This attitude of Japan has knocked the bottom completely out of Chungking's objective for resistance against this country.

"Don't Give Japan Time" is the watchword in American and British mouths at present. They, no doubt, fear that if Japan is given time, her fighting strength may be augmented considerably through the development of the resources in the Southern Regions, but of what they are most gravely apprehensive is that Japan may gradually instil in the minds of the 1,000,000,000 people of Asia her ideal of racial accord, thereby winning their hearts completely.

The improvement of the means of communications has shortened geographical distances considerably in terms of time and has caused a radical revision in the people's view of the world, so much so that isolation based on racialism in a narrow sense has become an impossibility and that the reorganization of small, opinionated States is rendered imperative. It follows, therefore, that the idea of racial accord should be fostered and developed hereafter more energetically than ever before.